[volume 1]

No 124

Doct Barton's

Lectures

1 Set out from Windsor Connecticut tuesday 2 o'c
tarried at Hartford one day
Oct 1860 and arrived at N. York thursday following
and tarried there till wednesday still following - In
the course of my stay in N York I attended two in
ductories of Doct Post and one of Doct Stringham of
old college and the introductories of Doct De Witt
and Doct Smith of the new - Arrived in Phila
delphia on thursday the 8th Nov -

Friday Nov 9th 1860 - 10 o' clock attended one introductory lecture of Doct Benton's - the Doct is in the habit of giving two or three lectures introductory to the course on botany and Materia Medica - Doct B. had given two or three lectures before I arrived

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Monday 12th 10 o'clock - Doct Benton - On botanical affinity or eniology - observed that by this enumeration of the medicines of very different vegetables were

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brought together merely from similenity of appearance
and that no utility in the practice of medicine could
acrue from this classification — Chemical analysis has
also observed over of but little use because by that pro-
cess the volatile qualities of many plants are changed
and dissipated —

Tuesday 13th 10 o' clock — Doct Benton observed that
plants have qualities that are different in different
parts of the same plants for instance in the root the
stalks and the seed — that the properties of the same
plant are different in different climates — in the
warm latitudes they are of a higher quality than
in cold — observed that the sensible qualities of plants
were of some use in determining their medicinal
qualities though it was not always to be trusted — related
the experiment of Fontenea in which he applied the poison

3 of asps to his tongue without perceiving any taste indicative of its deleterious nature — This experiment was tryed with impunity — related also his own experiments in which he applied the poison of the rattle snake to the tip of the tongue and almost instantaneously perceived an acrid pungent taste which spread over the mouth and caused exciting nauseous and nauseating the most unpleasant sensations — it was 2 to 3 hours or more before the taste disappeared — in general those plants destitute of taste and smell are to be rejected though this rule will not always hold good Opium and many other medicines are without taste and yet powerful medicines — observed that the tastes and smells of people are very diverse that what is agreeable to one is very offensive to another etc —

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Thursday 15th Nov 10 o clock - Doct Benton - made some observations on the sepreal arangements - this disapproved of as being very fallacious though it were averd that it were preferable to the arangement of Linnus This author divided botanical medicines into classes according as he supposed them to act exclusively on certain parts of the system - thus he had medicines which acted exclusively on the nerves muscles pentinteen viscera etc - Bordeau wath mentioned in which the author attempts to prove that each branch of the system has a kind of independent life and that the sum of the lives of the different parts of the system make up the life of the whole system and that consequently medicines might act as has been supposed - objected to - animal life observed to be a chain and that there were no medicine that were purely specific though there were some that were so to a certain degree - Some remarks made

on Homeopathic medicines which were supposed to act specifically on particular constitutions to be pur- thus explained in the progress of the course — mention made of a case of vomiting of urine as given by Dr Senter of Rhode Island in the only volume of the Trans- actions of the medical society of Philadelphia — Dr Benton had not fully recited this account but has since found that accounts of the same nature he is fully confirmed that such a thing may take place —

Friday Nov 16th 10 o' clock — Doct Benton — mentioned the classification of Doct Darwin — objec- to as being not particular enough considered as a practical view and that it involved theories that were much influenced by the classification — the al- phabetical order was mentioned — the arrangement

has generally been followed by dispensatory writers — this it was observed would probably be an encouragement much approved of by lazy practitioners and lazy students — some remarks on the physiological errors of Cullen — Doct Benton said he should set aside some of his classes - and substitute others where he has now the life of the lymphatics it was observed was more conspicuous than that of other part of the system and they continue to act longer after the body is dead —

Should divide his subject into Materia alimentaria and materia medica - some remarks on Cullen's enumeration of the nutricious principles - that he ought to have added mucilage and gum water cathartics to be begun with Astringents — believed that this class would be set aside in a few years which he thought might take place without

much loss to the materia medica — he divided this
class into astringents — bitters; and astringents and bitters
as these principles seemed to predominate — first as-
tringents — supposed by some they they act by absorption
of the fluid parts of those bodies on which they act — at
same rate they condense and contract the animal fibre
— observed that in the process of tanning there was a
very considerable addition of weight to the matter tan
ed — that this was in consequence of the tanin in
solution uniting to the hide or whatever is the subje
of the experiment — observed that he believed that the ab-
sorbents of the body have the power of suffering
and to transform an office which has been diverge
Mori's experiments mentioned which went
prove that astringent rather facilitate perspi
tion than retard it

Monday – 10 o'clock – Dr Barton – recapitulation of the last lecture – experiment upon milk weed – cut this plant in three different parts and it bled profusely to one cut applied burnt alum and its bleeding stopped in a short time to another sulphate of iron and this ceased before any great length of time the other wound was left untouched and continued to bleed for a long time – this proves that astringents act not only on animals but on vegitables – Doct Hubenden did not think that astringents had any effect on the patients in which he had tried it – Doct Benton did not assent to this – he said he had known hemorrhage of the uterus suppressed in a few minutes by doses of sugar of lead – this he had witnessed frequently – he mentioned the case of a small child 18 months old seized with an intermittent in a family in which it prevailed the last

Gives a drop of Tr. ovolus: mineral solution which pu
ted the child - the next dose was less than a drop
it pushed the nutrient ingesta but it broke the fits a
the little creature recovered in a few days — in this
cases the doctor supposed that the medicines did no
enter into the circulation but that their action was
confined from the stomach - the Doctor seemed
to entertain the opinion that medicines do in some
instances enter the circulation - y collate of alumina
supposed by Woodhouse to be the astringent principle
extracted however changed his sentiments and beli
ved that it existed in ether y collates - some remarks
on the pharmaceutic treatment of the astringent me
dicines - frequently to be given in substance and ofte
often to be exhibited in the form of infusion decoction
tincture etc. - the diseases to which applied - the in

termittent- in case of the dropsy which follows intermit-
tent- this dropsy very often assumes the type of the fe-
ver of which it is the sequel- the bark may be given
with great advantage to those patients whose the ex-
citement excitement is not high- if it is it must be reduced
- mentioned case of typhus which after running four-
teen days was attended with symptoms of ameliorat- this
cured by exhibiting the bark along with the other
remedies of squills digitalis etc - mentioned case of
hydrocele of the vaginalis testis- this occurred in a
gouty patient and on the tumor of the scrotum
was attended with great pain which is not the case
with common hydrocele it occurred to Doct.
Benton that this was nothing more than the gout
in a situation in which it is seldom found - by ap-
plying sinapisms to the feet the affection was brought
into the extremities and the hydrocele disappeared -

11 Tuesday Nov 20th 10 o'clock Doct Benton - recapitulation
- observed that astringents are much better adapted to pas-
sive hemorrhages than to those of an active kind - it was
observed the acetate of lead was however very useful in
the latter kind - but certain other astringents and tonics
instead of preventing, increased such discharges - bloodlet-
ting the most proper remedy in this case - the acetate of lead
was highly spoken of by the Dr. in retaining hemor-
rhage - observed that astringents are generally good in dis-
eases of the bowels but not in dissentary - the former a disease of
weakness the latter of inflammatory diathesis - the Dr. however
mentioned cases where even in diarrhoea astringents would
not do till the febrile action was reduced - observed that he
had known the dysentery speedily cured by the juice of
the choak cherry - this instance was adduced to show
that there was a difference in astringents and that some
them will do in what we call a febrile diarrhoea or dissent-

— Astringents Cullen observes are uncertain, & ought in diarrhoea — inflamatory diarrhoea as was observed before in an apoplexy — in this case blisters and bleeding — Leucorrhoea — the impertinence of distinguishing this disease into that which is Inflamatory and the Frigidus of Dr. Darwin — the astringents have been recommended in this disease with a distinction from this cause it is that Cullen has been so unsuccessful in this disease — the inflamatory kind must be treated like other diseases of that stamp the other kind may be attacked with astringents and tonics — in this disease Darwin mode of practice adopted — blisters & epispastics in the calcedus — to be applied on the back — in case of serious discharge from the urethra in men where there is no fever to be treated with astringents — mentioned as very good cure of diabetes — cured by first exhibiting an emetic and then antiphlogistic regimen so treats there is a discrimination to be made in diseases

which must regulate our practice— This diseases is frequently attended with astringents but in such a case as that just related. they will do harm— observed that astringents might be used with much propriety in colliquative sweats— said to be of some use in expelling calculi from the kidneys in nephritic cases ——— ——— ——— ——— ———

Thursday 10 o'clock— Benton— Pentacular

Astringents— the vegitable astringents are first to claim our attention— Nature is very liberally provided with this principle particularly in the vegitable kingdom— Doct. said it were of practical use to begin either with the weaker of this class and proceed to the strongest or the reverse— the latter he should endeavor to pursue— the barks of the chesnut and the Spanish or black oaks was recommended in

very high time— it was recommended to be used exter-
nally rectified internally— in combination with
edium it is particularly improved in some exhibitions
— in some cases it has been known to answer the pur-
pose of the Quinine in the case of intermittents—
—— Nut galls the product of an insect about as
large as a marble which wounds the leaf of the
oak at which issues the juice which when inclura-
ted forms the gall— There are two insects which effect
this production one wounds the upper side of the leaf the
other the underside— this is a curious fact— This is
a very pure astringent— the disease to which applied
is intermittent fever— urged by some that though
it cures the fever it— causes obstructions of the viscera— the
is supposed to be groundless— nut galls and lard make
a very good astringent ointment— not good in the piles
as some have asserted because the affection is inflamatory

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— the pulse is summonitory symptom in the fever of 1793 an evidence of the inflammatory nature of the disease — effects me very properly the object of this remedy — the infusion for injection should be pretty weak otherwise it may produce unpleasant effects — Diarrhoea the infusion or decoction of yeallo is a very good remedy — to patients of this disease 3iii yeallo to pint of water may be given in a day — Gum Kino — is much inferior in its astringent qualities to the gum but much more preferable particularly when with gum arabic — which may be united to the two former ingredients and all reduced to powder and enrobed in water — Kino and gentian used successfully in the intermittent — when the tongue pale — Kino in linen water injected into the vagina in fluor albus: cures the disease when other things

have failed — Kino has been used in gonorrhoea with good effect & so is Kino with a little gum enabic in water in the form of injection is a form that was recommended — Kino in the diseases called pyrosis or water brash has been successfully administered when other things have failed —

Hadley 24th Dr Dock Burton Commenced this lecture with the subject of Cathartics or the two species — this astringent very similar to that of Kino and they are frequently confounded — this was formerly used as a vulnerary — but it is doubted whether any medicine is entitled to that rank — this may operate well in case of old ulcers in consequence of its astringent quality which acts on the diseased parts and causes them to slough off — as fast the Dr says was communicated to him

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very an intelligent tanner of this city— hides which are taken off in the summer sometimes sphaceleate in small spots which appear livid and if not attended to immediately they spoil— for this purpose they are put into the tan over than parts that are in incipient mortification— are sooner attacked by the tanning principle than the other parts— this goes to show that the hide in general possessed some vitality which resisted the tan but the other parts do not and are sloughed off in consequence of the life of one part and the death of the other— this may serve to explain the action of astringents on diseased parts—

Mistletoe or Viscus— this plant grows in the southern states from the tops of various other trees— it is transplanted by means of birds eating the berries

it and depositing it in other places on trees where it vegitates and grows as usual— on whatever tree it grows its astringent qualities is the same so that it must have vessels of its own to modify the juices which it draws from the tree— that it does derive juices from this source Dr. has proved by actual experiment— the bark is the best part per use ℥ 3 for a dose in epilepsy and in Chorea Sancti Viti — has been administered with success in this city—

Geranium Maculatum— the root is the best prepared in milk in a kind of decoction— it will not coagulate it— of some use in colera morbus and has been used in Remontage with evident advantage ——

Hedeora Americanum— frequently called tormentil— but through mistake— it very much resembles the last named in appearance and quality

19 This is a pretty pure astringent - endowed instead of the bark before the latter was known and sometimes cured the intermittent - Pomegranate - the bark or rather rind is the part used - but few observations made on this medicine -

Uva Ursi - This medicine is properly classed among the astringents - it does not sensibly increase the action of the blood vessels - from seeing on the case Doct. B. believed that it would be serviceable in dyspepsia - in fluor albus & in gonorrhoea - a case of gonorrhoea was mentioned which was attempted to be cured in the usual manner but did not yield - the heats were very irritable and the mildest solution was not to be endured - He did cure [illegible] and visited

all attempts at cure — if astringent injections were
made use of and the discharge in some measure
stopped swelling of the testicles would supervene and
the most serious consequences threaten — in this case
the urine must be resorted to and with the most happy
effect — The patient was cured of the disease in a short
time — Bell Bro Speaks of the use of this medi-
cine in the highest terms particularly in cases of
obstinate gonorrhoea when other remedies have failed
— this medicine should be used freely — ℥ij of this es-
tile infused in two pints of water and consumed in the
course of the day may be used without shame when
the prostate gland is diseased the use of this drug is not
of use if I recollect the Documents on this point — has
been used in diarrhoea and diabetes — the utility

21 of it in calculous and nephritic cases is better established than in the two former diseases— in nephritis this remedy should by no means be neglected— if it does not cure it will palliate—

Monday Nov 26th. Doct Benton— Rubiæ Tinctorium or Madder— I did not attend the lecture in sufficient season to hear what was said on the subject of this article—

Sulphate of Alumen— or the common alum was next taken into consideration— this was recommended highly for its astringent quality both by itself and in conjunction with other articles of the materia Medica It is more frequently used externally as an astringent gargle— to stop bleeding. and as an injection in fluor alb. Internally it is also extensively used in the form of powders in several affections— in chronic hemorrhagies active or

passive – in nervous evacuations – in menorrhagia leucorrhoea and in diabetes – it is sometimes thought less frequently used in intermittent fever – the addition of an aromatic is generally necessary to prevent it from clotting mucus when given in the solid form. — the best way of administering it is in the form of the mucus alumenosum or alum whey prepared by adding ℥ ij of powdered alum to a pint of milk hot – the dose of this is three or four ℥ –

Tuesday 27th Nov. Doct. Barton – this lecture commenced with the mention of some of the preparations of medicines from the alum which formed the subject of the last lecture – mentioned as preparation I think called aluminosa made by coagulating the white of egg with alum – this was recommended as an application in severed affection particularly in inflamatory affections of the eye

mica etc- Has done internally from 5 to 20 gr- The operation is not fully understood- undoubtedly part of its effect may be attributed to the astringent principle and perhaps partly to its tonic powers- The exhibition of this medicine does not have any great effect on the pulse- Some remarks were made on the subject of boles that they were of the same general properties of alum but so much inferior to it that they have gone into disuse almost entirely- They are all of an argillaceous nature- The armenian bole is that most commonly used- Has dispensatory writers are beginning to omit them entirely- When they are used they should be united with alum or other medicine- ——

Steece- Doct said he did not know where to place it in his arrangement- seemed to think it more properly belonged to the tonics but in conformity to custom placed it with the astringents- This is doubtless very un-

universally diffused in nature — said to be of universal
utilization though a contrary quality has been given
it in that respect — of the oxides of lead — the litharge
these two preparations are not given internally but
used as the basis of several ointments — white lead how
made — the acetate of lead the same as the white lead
except that the former is a super acetate of the metal
which gives it its acid properties for a solution of the
sugar of lead will turn litmus paper — not very
soluble in water — of Goulard's preparations — more
celebrated than they merit though the preparation is
good enough — by an experiment which the Doct. made
a solution of the acetate increased the vegetative process
of a plant to which he applied it — Rush ted to occasions
a disease known by the name of Colica Pictonum
this disease frequently terminates in palsy of the limbs —
— this is brought on by being taken internally or exter-

25 Much of the wine is adulterated with this metal particularly the sweet wines- painters have the disease either from inhaling the volatile particles of lead or from the external application of it- potters escape from their occupation are subject to the disease- painters suffer also from their handling their tyres- those who work in lead mines are particularly exposed to the access of this malady- it is observed that it does not affect the system till it has been subject to the influence of it for some time- the severe of this is sometimes the case- Cure- empty the bowels with castor oil bleed- Dr Barton mentions a case where fell under his charge where the blood was sizy- calomel is very good medicine in this affection- opium may be administered after the bowels have moved- electricity the aperients without water has been found very useful in restoring the mus

ment of the bowels after other things never failed—emanations was said to proceed from the use of lead—painters who are affected by Asphyxiation in consequence of the lead are cured by antiphlogistic remedies—Rogs lead was said to be given to miners to counteract the action of the lead—it would seem by this inhibition that the lead was taken into the stomach—it was said that cider will in some people occasion swellings of the wrists particularly in gouty persons—people take considerable quantities of lead sometimes without any bad effects—a patient with a nervous mistaking the prescription took internally ℥x ℈gr of acetate of lead in solution—this had no visible effect—another case of the same nature was mentioned but the subject of it suffered no injury—it operates on some people with much greater facility than others—it would seem that quest

doses of this medicine do not produce so great injuries as smaller doses longer repeated— Lead ought to be used with caution and attention it is sometimes improperly administered— in every instance care should be taken that the use of the lead does not drive the inflamation to the more vital parts— Goulards extract was said to be better in extensive inflations than in internal— the use in gonorhoea— the preparations for this disease should not be to strong if they are they are apt to involve the hemorrhoidis— five gr of acetate of lead to five ℥ of water is strong enough for common use—

Thursday 28th Nov. Doct. Barton— continues the subject of lead— good in active and passive hemorrhage— the highest encomiums were given to this medicine in reducing inflamation of the general system when given internally— as to its importance

in suppressing bleeding of the uterus this occasion
stands pre-eminent— this hemorrhage is active
or generally so yet says the Dr— this remedy with
other means used at the same time if the case is bad
puts almost an immediate stop to the symptoms
— the doct said that till about the time he be
gan to lecture in this university the lead was
but little noticed of by any connected to the
institution— this was in the year '96— about this
time this medicine attracted his particular
attention and since then he has yearly set it
in its proper light in the lectures he delivers which
has caused it to be much more generally used
so that now he receives frequent attestations of
the utility of this remedy in several affections—
at this time it is extensively used— Youngs Excelsior—

29 Friday 30th Nov. Doct. Burton— of
the modus operandi of Lead— Doct B.
believes that this medicine is a reelective— to
confirm this the following experiment was
instituted by Mr Broion of Edinborough— he
took the thigh of a frog and after dem-
cding the nerves of the limb he exposed it to a
solution of salt in water— it very soon became
violently convulsed— on taking it from the so-
lution washing it and exposing it to a solu-
tion of the acetate of lead these convulsive mo-
tions stopped— on again exposing it to the first
solution the same effect was produced and a-
gain the solution of lead quieted the motions then
was going on in the limb— The Doct thought that
this was corroborative in his mind that lead was a

sedative— the manner in which it operates in hemorrhages of various kinds and in inflammation of the general system seem to evince this effect of Lead— Spoke of the use of lead in tetanus and subsultus tendinum— the dose of this medicine must be proportioned to the circumstances of the patient— from its deleterious nature in some cases it should be used with some caution— the Doct. observed that this medicine should always be given with opium in combination— the largest dose he had exhibited was eight grains— this with some would be considered as monstrous dose but the Doct. observed that he had no reason to regret— it had good effect it was in case of hemorrhage— when so much as

31 This is given at a time one dose a day is enough — the common dose the Doct. said is about two grains — This may be repeated three times a day — he had frequently given it in doses of five grains twice a day — in the case where it was given in doses of eight grains a grain of opium was combined with it —

Of the Class of Tonics — This class of medicines Doct. Darwin calls Sorbentia — he rejects the name of tonic as mechanical. might be applied to a drug but seemed to be inapplicable in medicine — he supposes that this class of medicines act by stimulating the absorbent system etc — Doct Barton chose to call them by the name of tonics because they give strength — observed that a dose of bark

would invigorate the the system for several days - stimulants on the other hand are sudden in their effects and produce fever and heat - the tonic qualities of this class of medicines Doct Cullen supposed depended entirely on the bitterness which enters into their composition - Doct B did not assent to this exclusive principle though he admitted that some of the tonics were more valuable than the bitter medicines yet this was not exclusively the case -

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Monday Dec 3 d. Doct Benton - Short recapitulation of the subject of the last lecture - made some objections to Cullen who rested that the tonic depended on their astringency for that quality - Doct B - mentions that preparations of iron and

The cupuncommonicum as medicine which
have the tonic without the astringent quality and
again those who have astringent but also tonic
— Those in which the tonic power does not
depend on their astringency — Certain passions
are of a tonic nature — The Deer observed that too
much activity does not contribute to health
The the gradifyeation of the <u>inward</u> <u>appetite</u> if
within bounds is of a tonic nature — Those who
were addicted — a person of an dissipated nature
kept a number of mises — he observed that when
he indulged with his women he had no fits on the
contrary when he abstained from their person
time it was almost certain to induce them — Joy
ageins acts as a tonic — for instance one who
who lives in the expectation of the return of one only

and long lost child - She went to his place and they
declined directly - Dow - Finally in the decline of his
years got judge Cooper to pen for him on the
subject of some questions that had been agitated
by the learned - after Cooper had done he showed
Finley the production - Dow told him that he
had got his ideas correct but that he had got
his own language - Another attempt was made
and the production was presented to Mr Dow
- This he said was exactly the thing - I never knew
said he to complete all that I had to do in
the world - and then expired in as
so calm and placid that his friends did not take
notice of his real situation for some time - His
various things act as to his - On the whole Dow B-
brought that the tonic powers did not depend on

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any one or two qualities in an uncombined state but on the other hand that it depends on various qualities combined variously — Thus bitter astringent and galls are increased in their tonic effect by the addition of gentian a bitter — Dr Cullen respectable writer thinks that the tonics act on the muscles exclusively — Dr Barton is of a notha opinion — that it does not act on any system of the body exclusively — that it acts on the nerves and brain on the blood vessels and on the cellular system which last part of the frame he observed had been too much overlooked by writers on this subject — it pervades the system and has extensibility and contractility — he believes likewise that they act on the muscles — That it acts on all these systems might be shown by familiar instances — as acts

The tonics act on the less animate part of vegetation as vegitables according to the experiments of the Doct. Thus a solution of the salts of iron if it is not too strong has a tonic effect on vegitables and in them no nerves or muscles can be traced. Doct. Barton thinks indeed says that the tonics are not stimulants. Doct. Barton is of a different opinion. Thus in warm weather in the summer when I have weakness of the stomach and flatulence I find that nothing answers so well as cold water drank copiously or the change of the weather to cool. The effects of bark altogether better than two ounces of bark which would not in such a case be salutary. The tonics increase the action of the heart and arteries which we know by the increase of pulse must follow the exhibition of them. The Doct. said he anticipated

the day when the tonic medicines will be dis-
-ved in a scale according to their effects with as
much precision as we mark the degrees on the
thermometer — — Mentioned that his opinions had
been somewhat shaken by the experiment of Bar-
row. (If I take my notes correct this is the ex-
periment of the excitate of lead on the frog — I
lost the connection that this had with the sub-
ject Burton should not enlarge on it) — —
Dr Benton thinks that all the tonics act as
stimulants — he observed that he believed that
all diseases come by stimulus — thus he seems
to accord with Brusk — and he further observed
that all medicine act as stimulants in curing
disease thus as it were to create a disease that is
more under the control for the purpose of reme-
-dying the original disease —

Thursday 6th Dec. Doct Benton ——

Tonics — Exordium — Said he had partly relinquished the notion that all medicines acted primarily as stimulants from the conclusive experiment of Doct Broon of Edinborough with the acetate of lead on the denuded muscles and nerves of a dog as mentiond in a preceding lecture this proving to his satisfaction that lead at least acts as a sedative — Respecting the bitter principle — But little is known respecting this principle but shall suppose that it is an inactivisible quality — First numerts on the bitter tonics and the diseases in which they are recommended — in case of foul sores and ulcers and in gangrene to the external parts — in case of tumors or deformations = this Cullens recommendation — Doct

39 Benton thinks this hy pothetical — in indi-
gestion — they increase the appetite by increas-
ing the secretion of the gastric juice from the
glands of the stomach situated in the villous
coat and also that of a bitter quality — in vis-
ceral obstructions — they very frequently actua
purgatives and on this of use in constipation
but further than this it was thought they had
but little effect in this way — as diuretics — bel-
eves them to have this quality but they should be us
in all cases with the diuretics. Also they have been of
use in dropsy — the bitters are of use in the inter-
mittent remittent and in the last stage of contin-
ued fevers — the aromatic bitters should not be given
in the inflamatory state of fever this is the first
stage of the continued. they are not to be used but in
the last stage they may be used with advantage —

that is to say evacuations are first employed — of the
radorific qualities of the bitters — they have not much
effect this way bitters they are combined with a
warm liquid — they sometimes prove lexative —
They have been recommended in rachitis — they
may be of some use — Anecdote on this affection —
This disease has raged in England as a kind of
epidemic and from the deformity that it gives
the limbs and other parts is said to have given
rise to the fashion of wearing boots to cover the de-
formity — A Spanish Embassador having re-
sided for some time at the court of London
returned to his own country — his King asked
him if London was a populous city — why sir
said he I should not like to answer that question
London was a populous place but about the
time I embarked they got into their boots and

41 it appeared to me that they were about to take their departure from them — of the bitter tonics in chlorosis — believed to be good in this affection — Dr. B. said they were not anthelmintics as has been supposed — sweet things as this have this quality — They have been recommended in gout and what is the same thing calculous affections — Dr. B. thinks Cullen's theory of the bitters in this affection fanciful — they may be useful as they induce fever and a translation of the disease — Of the narcotic and deleterious properties of bitters — when they have this effect it is believed to arise from idiosyncrasy — Of particular Tonics I shall first speak of the vegitable tonics and begin with the most mild of this class of bitters then with the astringent tonics and last of all of the vegitable pungent tonics —

Friday Dec 7th Doct Benton

Tonics— According to what was said at the close of the last lecture the Doct first begins with the most pure vegitable bitter tonics— Then of the bitter and astringent and lastly of the stimulant tonics—

Gentiana— There are several species of this medicine and they are all considerable bitter— the common blue or yellow gentian is one of the most valuable bitters we possess— it is best administered in substance— It may also be given in infusion— an infusion of it retards fermentation and is therefore antiseptic— it is a good medicine in case of weakness that exists after fevers— it is an excellent remedy in nervous weakness— a case was mentioned which consisted of weakness and pain of the stomach which had existed for many years and was completely re

moved by the daily exhibition of the gentian in the form of the Elixir stomachicum — which I think is the extract of gentian in water or wine port — or the bark with the gentian — This medicine is of use it is said in gout and calculi — It possesses considerable febrifuge powers and in combination with gells of service in fever — said also to be of use in ophthalmia — observed that this root in substance is not much inferior to columbo — —

Gentiana Centaurium — of the lesser centaury — the qualities are extracted by water or wine — This is much less valuable than the former — It is used in fevers and in gout from debility in jaundice also it is used and may be of use as it gives vigor to the system —

Gentiana Angustifolia or the Austrian

gentian this affords a very good and bear bitter
and fast little inferior to the gentian of the shops and
deserves to be investigated — it is probable it will
become a good substitute for the real gentian
which it resembles very much and what is now
sold for imported gentian is much of it the produc
t of our own country — this sublerfuge is in
consequence of the difficulty of obtaining the real
gentian — this is another reason for turning our atte
ntion to this medicine — It is probable if it was
gathered at the proper time and well cured it might
be obtained in much greater perfection than at pres
ent — The Centaury of our country is of a tonic
nature and something like the foregoing in quality
American Columbo resembles the Euro-

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strip in Brazil — It consists of a very fine bitter and frequently sold for the real columbo and is a very good substitute for it — what was said on the gentian applies to this article ——

Quassia — this was so named from a negro Doctor who first used it in Surinam who for some time kept it a secret — three species of it are at present known — the Surinam quassia is a tree of considerable size — the bitter principle pervades all parts of it but the root is the best part of it — it is quite not so acceptable as the bark — it cures intermittents as well by Quassia in Surinam — It does not invigorate the heart & the body so much as bark — In cases of debility of great use as recommended by Dr Letsom — the formula I have forgotten but writes several times with it — In London when he practices he then

ailes the longest prescription is the best pellow fever
Peculiarly with the aristocracy — This succeeds
in some measure in all countries but is on the
decline — Doct. said while he was with Dost. Hospi-
tal an formula was brought them that contained
above twenty ingredients — At present in Philadel-
phia prescriptions are very simple — Doct. ob-
served that not more than three medicines should
generally be brought into the same prescription
The quassia is used in gout and in calculous complaints — Doct believed it to be entitled to but part of the
praise which has been bestowed on it — In dyspepsia the
patient is costive, and in a diarrhoea two or three days in
alternation quassia and gentian or columbo good in
this affection — The Quassia of Jamaica much the
same and good in amenorhoea and in chlorosis — ~~The~~
~~Pitch is the Pinus Abies not much used on this~~

No 1st

Doct Barton's

Lectures

No 2

Doct Barton's

Lectures

Monday Dec 16th 1816 Doct Benton

SIMAROUBA Quassia This is the true species of the Quassia — This is a pure bitter without astringency — water and spirits extract it — This has been well employed in dysentery when epidemic in England — astringent have cooperated the same disease — it is however best used in the last stage of the disease especially febrile action is subdued — fluxes are also cured by it — It should be given to the extent that it produces nausea — Monro gave it at the rate of 2 or 3 oz in the course of 3 or 4 hours — Doct Rost says it does well in cured of colic with griping and fever such as occurs in the West Indies — —

COLUMBO of the old world — the Doct has learned that it is a native of Mozambique in Africa — This has been transplanted recently so that we have been supplied of it is groundless — it comes also from the East

ent blame from what the learned write has sup-
posed — it has been supposed to come from the E. Indies
the Doct thought that it would turn out to be of
the gentian species — he was mistaken —
Use pure bitter with a little pungency — it gives
more to spirits than to water — is less antiseptic than
the bark — it does not correct the putrescency
of the bile as has been supposed — Doct Percival
supposed that this medicine made the pulse
slower and fuller — Doct B believes it to be less
stimulating than the other bitters but yet it is
a stimulant to the heart and arteries and
therefore should not be used in intermittent the
tone of the arteries is equalled by depletion —
The Doct said he had prescribed it to prevent
the intermittent — and observed that to cure that
effect in delicate habits better than the bark

Thus it cured the great Bitter house who was
annually attacked with intermittent for several
years — in the watery infusion it is of use in
Pulmonary Phthisis — should not be given in
the paroxisms — but it be taken in the fore
part of the day before the fever comes on — the
medicine may be given tepid within an hour of
the paroxisms — in dyspepsia this is a very good
remedy — it should be given in moderate in
large doses and long continued — it is sometimes
times with iron — In the last stage of dysen-
tery it is employed with evident advantage
Authors say there is no dysentery in the E. Indies
the colic is the disease that prevailes most part
of the world — it is highly recommended in this
affection — it seems to obviate the griping — where
there is vomiting and diarrhoea it does well —

5-6

This last affection is incident to pregnant women this medicine offers a good in this case —

The dose must be regulated according to the state of the patient — I speak not for the diseases but for all that have been mentioned — Doct. Red grains in doses of 6. 10. 15. or 30 gs. as the case may bind — when it was taken in large quantity it produced great constitution of the patient — The Doct called our attention to these medicines of our country which have been observed to be investigated — the names I cant Recollect not got correct —

Monday Dec 17th — Doct Burton —

Grenier — This is a very powerful bitter tonic any aromatic quality — It is employed for the yaws of the West Indies and southern states — It is also

for mercurius particularly Root which occurs in young People

Lechen Islandicus — This plant a native of Iceland contains a mucilage and a bitter & is of a nutricious nature and used by the natives as a pottage — much has been said of its use in the cure of consumption of the lungs — it is to be boiled in milk and used by the patients as his common food — The Doctr. does not give so much credit to this article as many do though he has never used it — he thinks that it could now & may be of use while at the second time it of facts a light food for the patient which is the thing necessary in consumption — observed that a physician in this city is more successful in this disease than his brethren in consequence of attending more to the diet of his patients —

Chamomile — This to some is an unpleasant bitter to others grateful — It answers the purpose of the other bitters but in a degree inferior to many — in intermittent it was formerly used before the bark was known — in infusion for the cripes of dysentery — it produces good effects in this affection from its purgative quality — —

Tansy — This is not so powerful a bitter as the Chamomile — It has been recommended in the gout but Cullen thinks that it is of no use in this affection — — —

Absinthe or wormwood — This is a considerably powerful bitter — Those who eat it have milk and butter that is very bitter — This is a proof that it enters the system in an unchanged state — It has no peculiar quality

this as has been imagined — when taken in one cure for pain in the stomach it produced all the symptoms of gonorrhoea and this alternately as it was discontinued or used

BARK — Here we begin with those vegitable tonics which to gether with better units are astringent quality and we first begin with the Peruvian Bark — This medicine has stood the test of long experience of this have risen and fallen into disrepute but this endures — It is the product of America called Peruvian now being found in that country — Then genuine barks possibly being decieved by them and cinchona from it having since a Spanish Lady of that name — This means the close returns to it general tonic — There are many species of the cinchona — The Dr out of that more than twenty are known and more are frequently added to the number

54 The Doctor said he should confine his observations
to three kinds 1st the cinchonea lancifolia pos-
the shape of the leaves resembling a lancet— this
is the pale bark first known in Europe and
used by Sydenham— 2d species the cinchonea
oblongifolia pos the shape of the leaves also—
— this is the red bark — 3d species the cincho-
nea cordufolia— the leaves being in the shape
the heart— this is the yellow bark — the pale
and the last species are the best viz- the pale
and yellow bark — The bark of the trunk of the
tree is the best— the tree are in general fro a
few yards high but we have accounts of their
sometimes acquiring a great size— they are
not permitted to do this when the bark is gathered
because when stripped the tree dies— the greatest
of the bark is procured by ripping from the

It has been well used and is kept in a dry place — It possess very slight aromatic qualities — but these are so small that they do not deserve attention — — — — —

Tuesday Dec. 18th — Dact Barton —

Bark — should confine himself to two or three of the species — by chewing the bark it imparts a bitter an astringent and a very slight aromatic taste — The Pale produces more astringent effects than the yellow bark — observed this the chemical analysis of the bark does not mention any practical utility — — Professor Segum contend that it does contain a peculiar substance which is denominated cinchonism — they suppose this principle constitutes the energy of the article in the cure of diseases —

Doct. Benton is not of this opinion — he observes that quality which they call cinchonism exists in many other things altogether different from the bark as the black pepper — he is of opinion that the tonic power of the bark is owing to the astringent and bitter united — Thus the roborant power of the bark is shewn in its cure of weakness and flatulence of the stomach — much has been said of the modus operandi of this medicine but much on this subject is not known except that it quickens the circulation of the blood — but it will be deemed of more importance to consider the use of the bark and the diseases to which applied and the mode and time of administering it — first as it relates to the intermittent fever — much has been

said on the time proper for the exhibition of
this medicine in this disease – some think
that a number of purgatives should be permit-
ted to pass before we give the bark – the Doct
does not subscribe to this practice for the se-
ond paroxism may carry off the patient –
– but in those intermittents that are more mild
in their operation there is no need of waiting
for any hypothetical ferment to take place
before we administer the bark – we are to
give the bark very early particularly in
the tertian and before the second paroxism
Some have asserted that jejunum and dropsy
are apt to be produced if it is given too soon
But Doct Lewis finds out by much ex-
perience that the reverse of this is the case
and that when he delayed to give the bark till

late these affections were apt to be induced
in a ratio according to this delay — Sydenham
Sydenham adopted a wrong theory of the
exhibition of the bark in this disease in giving
Is it proper to give the bark without pre-
paring the body previously? Cullen pre-
scribed an emetic and seemed to be in fa-
vor of a delay — but he nor Sydenham saw
but little of this disease and their practice is
erroneous — Doct Barton thinks that
these fevers begin with inflamatory action
and that this should be reduced before Tonics
can be administered to advantage — Bleeding
is the best practice in this case — he said that
he had bled eight times before he ventured to
exhibit the bark — in some instances

when the patient is intemperate are emetics
may be given with advantage — but the practice of
giving emetics in fevers on the decline
clearing the bowels by a cathartic is a
practice to be recommended — Also in some
instances is sufficient without bleeding —
Therefore Cullens practice of first more-
ving the action of the stomach is not ap
proved of in the case which he used it —
The purgative recommended was eight or
ten grains of calomel and from fifteen to
twenty five grains of — The bark
sometimes proves considerable itself but
this need not be obviated as the emetic
equally retains as otherwise — indeed it
should be given in union with a cathartic
in many instances —

60 The exhibition of this medicine does not encrease the symptoms of viscid obstructions — nay it is of service to obstructions of the spleen when the bowels are kept gently open — Doct Cullen used to advise it to be taken just before the intended paroxism as well as many others of that day — Doct. B as well as this are of opinion nay to established that in this case it increases the severity of the paroxism — but he observes in certain cases it's necessary to give it very soon before the return of the paroxism — when the attack is violent vigilance in the exhibition of the Lenitives must be used for fear that the succeeding paroxism should prove fatal to your Patient —

The door of the bark is varied according to circumstances from half a drachm to a drachm or more or the Patient will [illegible]

Thursday Dec. 26th — Dact Benton —

Bark — The bark may be given in Powder
mates during the Paroxysm if there is any mois-
ture on the skin — in more nathern latitudes
this practice is not so admissible — The Doct
observed that he had never known any good
effects from the bark if the tongue was dry when
administered — The same observation applies to
typhus and other diseases where bark is used —
Thus far on the milder forms of intermittent
We shall now consider them that are of a more
malignant type — Symptoms — These fevers
frequently occur in the worst Swamps and sometimes
in this city — The fits come on with chills and soon
stertorous breathing with apoplectic symptoms — &
after a while the fit goes off and in due time the

62 Remittent symptoms usher in the paroxysm — the bark is an inestimable remedy in this form of the disease — but before the exhibition the patient should be bled and purged — — — — — —

Remitting fever — observed to depend on the same cause as the intermitting — only different in form — of this form of fever there are many varieties — almost every fever intermits even at the synocha — the bark was formerly given unless the remissions were pretty complete — but the case is now the reverse of this — The body should in general be prepared with purges bleeding and then the bark may be given with the greatest utility — — — — — —

Hyphus — the Doct thinks that this form of fever depends much on the same cause as the foregoing — Symptoms — the Doct said he had seen cases of this fever in which the symp-

tions at the withering in of the disease were
with the greatest difficulty distinguished
from those of intoxication — the pulse is
tense and hard and a great determination of
blood to the head, which occasion suffusion of
the eyes fremitus in the head delirium etc —
In this form of fever the Doct directed not
to exhibit the bark till the fever had advan-
ced on its march two or three days in the mean
time making use of deplating measures — then
give the bark in the remissions of the fever — the
same rule must be observed in the admin-
istration of the volatile alkali and other stim-
ulents that are so much use in this fever —
Yellow fever — the bark is not to be given
in this fever when it begins to reign as an epi-
demic — but in the last reign of the disease the

64

bark may be given with advantage for the
disease at the disappearance of it's less violent
and inflemetory — thus with some physicians
it acquired a name from moving useful in
the last party of the reign of our late epidemics.
But the Doct- observed that however useful the
lancet and purge is to stop the progress of the
disease yet something seems necessary than
to be done to the patient to ensure his recov-
ery and such a remedy is the bark —

Plague — thinks that it arises from the same
causes as typhus yellow fever etc — the bark
has been tried in plague particularly by Dr
Mc Kenzie in the city of Constantinople —
Doct Barton thinks this to be by this from the
account given — the Doct- observed that he could
not speak from experience — favored its use however in
certain states of the disease —

Synochus — some have administered the
bark so soon as this fever has assumed any thing
of the intermittent nature — when the remission
are fully complete or visible if proper cathartic
remedies have been used the bark perhaps may
be administered — attention to circumstances are here
very requisite before you prescribe —

Pleurisy intermittent — this disease is
very frequent in the low parts of the southern
states and as it arises from the same cause as
the simple intermittent it is to be treated with
with bark ~~of the proper exhibition~~ — this disease
this Doct observes comes in with a chill pain in
the head etc. — in the treatment we were direct-
ed not to bleed as he had known it to prevent them
— he says the stimulant plan must be resorted
to as the bark wine and other stimulating rem-
edies — there seems some incongruity in this practice
— it would be natural to resort to depletion —

Catarrhal affections — Thus seen in intermittent and when this is the case we bleed freely and then exhibit the bark — I think the Doct. observed that he had known the good effects of bark in sporadic catarrh in this city —

Acute Rheumatism — Cullen gives the bark in the latter part of the affection and in the intermission — Dect Hayquith makes much use of bark in rheumatism — This gentlemen I believe practices in London he gives 1/2 grains every four hours and mixes it with water — when the pain appears to be shifting among the joints continuing for many days & then going off perhaps and returning again in the same manner Doct. Hayquith says that bleeding and the bark are excellent remedies for these affections are not cured by the simple ex

England as in the united States — in England greater debility prevails among those that are attacted with the rheumatic affection — but Doct. Benton thinks there are some cases similar to those in which Doct Physic exhibited the bark with so much advantage — Doct. Benton precedes the exhibition of the bark by bleeding purging and vomiting if it be possible — He Doct. mentions a case of rheumatism that attended with a diarrhoea or evacuation but I forget where this case occurred in the hospital — this can yielded to the bark —

Tuesday Dec 2, 1st Doct Benton's Lect

Short recapitulation of the mode of treating rheumatism with the bark — when bleeding and purging have preceded the bark may be ad-

administered in the admission of the most acute form of rheumatism — he himself has seen the perfect effects from it administered in this way

Gout — The Doct observed that he had some experience of the Bath in his disease in his own person — in those forms of gout that occur in extreme debilitated persons the Bath may be used with advantage but when the pains are shifting from one part to another it is not safe to give the Bath because the seat of the disease is by this means transferred to more vital parts — Then he spoke from experience — the gout in the limbs he observed he had transferred to the stomach by the exhibition of the Bath giving him much distress and sickness — — but in the intermittent

kind of gout the tonic may be used in the remission of the disease — but from all the knowledge I have gained of the use of the tonic in gout since the Dost I am fully of opinion that where there is one case of gout in which the tonic is a remedy there are 150 cases of rheumatism where it may be used with equal success — therefore he should recommend it in this affection with the greatest confidence From the Dost experience of Gout and rheumatism in his own person and from the result of tonic in the two disorders he said he did not hesitate to pronounce them entirely different affections — thus he said he knew was contrary to the opinion of some yet from the closest attention and investigation of the subject he did not see the impropriety of changing his opinion —

7th Cephalalgia— in this disease the bark
the Dr observed as the true sovereign rem-
edy + The highest encomiums were bestowed
on the bark in the cure of these affections—
the only thing that is to be attended to is not
to give the bark excepting in the intermission
of the headach ——— ———

Hemicrania— The bark also is of
the utmost importance in the cure of this
affection but we must wait for a complete
remission or intermission before we ex-
hibit this remedy ——— ———

The bark is a most excellent remedy for
many periodical diseases and affections— the
Dr. mentions a case of contusion or concussion
of the head which was succeeded by orderly returns
of head ach and confusion of the head— this

were equally and entirely cured by the use of the bark in this case the cure was complete in cessation of the affection till the time of the recurrence of the paroxism. Dest. related another case of a like nature — a boy near puberty and confined his leg. Pain was expected for a short time after the extraction but it went entirely off in a short time but returned the next day at the same time. Next day the pain failed the day of the accident and thus it returned and intermitted every day for some considerable time — in this case no bark was administered — but from what he had learned since of the use of the bark in these cases he is confident that the bark would have entirely removed the recurrence of the pain — Thompson recommends these facts to our attention —

Dysentery — in that form of dysentery which assumes the intermittent type the fact is of the greatest use — this form of dysentery is the effect of the same cause as the real intermittent fever — therefore tis obvious that it is to be cured by the same remedies that are given in that disease — then an evident remission in this affection and during this the bark is to be given — the most wonderful effects arise from it when thus exhibited — An eminent foreign physician whose name I have forgotten practiced on this plan and with the happiest effect — he gave the bark in the morning when the remissions were complete that is to say the bowels were easy and continued to give it till a short time before the paroxysms recurred in the afternoon In common Dysentery the bark given early will certainly do much harm but as I gratefully as-

tonics are of much use in this affection. This bark or its preparations or that kind may be of benefit when the intermittent action is reduced Cholera — when this affection partakes of the intermitting type or when there are evident remissions the bark may perhaps be used with advantage in the remission as in the foregoing disease —

Dropsy — in those that are subject to returns of dropsy and when it has large intermissions the bark is an excellent remedy to prevent the recurrence — when the affection recurs every day or every other day with remissions the bark should be used during the remissions —

Hydrocephalus internus — when this affection is of the nervous or intermittent type the bark can be given with some probability

7th of the being of service — but that Dr. with the
that much caution might be used in the
administration of the bark in this affection
Hydrocele — the Doct mentioned the
case of a boy with the fever in which vio-
lent symptoms of ascites and hydrocele
supervened — the collection of water in the
tents was so sudden as "its appearance
and so considerable in quantity that the
Doct. had very serious consequences to dread
but he continued the bark and on the course
of a few days the ascites and hydrocele both
disappeared and the patient recovered —
Jaundice — that which appears to be
connected with fever of the intermittent type the bark is to be exhibited —
Phthisis Pulmonalis — the Doct said

he believed that the bark had done much harm in this disease — it has been said by some immediately after the hunting of convicts in the Lucky and from the accounts given of its activity in this case he did not conceive that it had done much good in these cases — Phthisis sometimes is connected to the intermittent fever or perhaps it arises in some cases from the deleterious influence of the miasmata on the lungs — In this case in addition to depleting remedies the bark undoubtedly may be given with advantage — The bark should be given in the remission of the fever to ensure any good effect. But the Doct said that cases in this disease is now referred to the bark therefore the latter is used more sparingly than formerly —

That kind of consumption that arises from
pure debility requires stimulants and the
best remedies others may be advantage-
ously used — The consumption of which
I have been speaking must be consid-
ered as of a catarrhal nature — therefore
it may be called phthisis catarrhalis

Monday Jan 24 to — Dr Burton
Bath — Hemorrhagic — in the severe
kinds of hemorrhagy and that which be-
comes in the last stage of malignant fever the
bark may be used with advantage — also
in those hemorrhagies that occur in certain
scorbutic affections — the kidneys are some-
times so relaxed that bloody urine is discharge-
— in this affection the bark is given with advantage,

Meningitis— this affection arises from a plethoric state of the system— when this is the case bloodletting and other measures must be the remedies first to be relied on— the bark from its tonic nature must in this instance do much harm— but when the plethory of the system has been reduced and the arterial excitement thrown down the bark can probably be used with advantage to restore the health of the patient— but the hemorrhagy that arises from weakness of the constitution or from local weakness is more particularly adapted to the use of the bark— the bark should be administered in the intermission of the affection if possible

Hemoptisis— there are but a few cases of this disease that require the use of the bark— when the affection appears to arise from debility of the system and the lungs the bark may be given

78 of the state of the arterial system will permit
But as it happens in most cases that this symp-
tom arises from that state of the general
system which requires depletion the veins in
this instance would undoubtedly do much harm
In this case the patient should receive his tonic
medicines in the interim between the exces-
sive actions of the affection ——

Fluor albus — in this affection the bark
has been of publick with much advantage par-
ticularly as this affection arises in most cases
from debility — But there are some cases of
this disease which would probably receive much
harm from the use of this medicine because other
tonics do harm — in this case depletion is the
remedy — the infusion or decoction of bark in
injection would probably do good by its astringency

Peruvian Bark — The bark is a tonic
ural or super remedy in this affection — in some
low state of the disease which border on the malig
nant kind the bark is probably admissable —
But in general those remedies that reduce inflam
mation and entirely exhilarate should never
be refused —

Smell Bark — The bark must be seen in its prop
er medicine in the commencement of this dis
ease — but in the convalescent state of the affec
tion the bark will tend to restore the strength of the
patient — but perhaps the bark is more properly
given in the violent kinds of the affection and
particularly the confluent kind — The bark is
exhibited in the latter stage of the disease when the
pestilential low and when symptoms of putridity are
to be expected — in this case the bark is given as in other
low states of fever —

Measles— The eruptions made on the skin of both in mild form will in general explain in this case in this affection tis very necessary to bleed at the commencement of the disease—

Scarletina— as this disease appears many times to be contagious and in it puts on a very malignant appearance the body in the 4th or last stage of the disease must be kept perfectly independent— when malignant symptoms occur the bark must be used as in other fevers of a like nature— — — — — —

Chicken pox— this disease is so mild that no medicine whatever is required— if ever, the body must be used in very moderate cases of this affection and that is to be used as in the preceding diseases— — — — — —

Dropsy— the bark in conjunction with a

vegetable diet promises much advantage
in this affection

Erysipelas — in the mild form of this disease
the bark is an improper medicine — it is more prop-
erly treated with bleeding — in the typhous stage
of the disease the bark should be administered —
The Doct. mentioned two cases of erysipelas that
had fell to his care where bleeding reduced the af-
fection to a vomiting form — in them this tartris plus
the bark is to be used to complete the cure —

Scrophula — the bark has been adminis-
tered with manifest advantage in this affection —
When given to a patient who has foul scrophulous
sore the Doct said that he had seen it do very
good —

Cancer — from the testimony of both our
respectable practitioners we should conclude that

82 The bark has been beneficially given in this affection particularly in conjunction with other medicines — The Doct could not speak from experience though he did not doubt but that the bark might sometimes be of use — in case of bad buboes carbuncles and other sores the bark is a remedy that should not be overlooked —

Gangreen — This appears to be two kinds of mortification one which arises from increased action of the blood vessels the other from weakness of the action of the parts — It is of importance that this distinguishment should be observed otherwise we shall not derive that uniform benefit that would otherwise ensue For the former kind bloodletting and antiphlogistic remedies are to be used — observed that young physicians are apt to consider all mortification as proceeding from weakness and thus run into

disease — but on the other hand when generous proceeds from weakness and debility of the parts the bark is an invaluable remedy — ———

Viper the bite of — the bark has been recommended in this case but Dr. Benton thinks with the greatest impropriety — the Dr. cites on authority of high authority that wine that husband in this affection has not done any good though it had been applied in every form in which mankind enjoy success — Dr. B. has tried many experiments with viperous serpents particularly that species called the rattlesnake — he said he had attended to the phenomena of between 300 and 400 animals that had been bitten with rabid — he does not hesitate to say that is is one of the most powerful stimulants in nature — it produces the most violent action first in the part and then throughout the system — the animals uttered

Extensions of great anguish the parts become
violently inflamed about the part when the wounds
are inflicted the bowels in its vicinity soon mor-
tified and they soon died — in the dog and
some other animals there was a discharge of
bloody urine in a short time after the infliction
of the wound — Thus the action of the vicious
is most violent and the bowels must do evident
harm when given in this affection — affection
of the use of Bark in certain spasmodic
Epilepsy — observed that in this disease
there is generally a determination to the head and
general plethory of the system prevails — in this
case we most successfully attack the disease by plen-
letting blisters etc cases illustrated by a case in the
Hospital — but they may be cases when the bark
may do good Particular when administered in the in-
termission of the disease —

Tetanus— The cure of this affection is ascribed
to Dioscurides by some Translators— but
Dr. B. thinks that the cure ought rather to be as-
cribed to the use of the wine in which it was given—
Tetanus from the bite of the viper is generally incurable
The Doct. seemed to think that the most suc-
cessful way of treating the disease was by blood-
letting— He believed he had rather an Antient in
this affection by the use of bloodletting— She is prob-
ably at this moment sitting in the market—
Chorea Sancti Viti— The Doct. does not hes-
itate to say that bark had done good in this affection
It ought to be combined with steel and Nutmeg
is to immediately— The Doct. mentioned the
case of a student who attended this university who
was afflicted with this affection— It came on by de-
grees— It got to be so bad that he was ashamed to
be seen attending the lectures— his mental faculties
were not deranged— He was advised to take bark

and found relief by the use of it as he previously
when he is threatened with a return of the disease.
But there are many cases that are to be treated
with bleeding and purging etc. ——

Chin Cough or the whooping cough— the
bark Cullen thinks is not good in this affection
particularly, as you wish to root out the disease
but Dr. B. thinks it is of a remittent nature
and that the bark given in the remission is
good in any stage of the disease —— ——

Asthma— This affection generally at-
tacks the patient at considerable intervals—in
this the bark is of use given in the intermissions
The Dr. thinks that this affection is allied to
gout— If this is the case the bark may be improper
Hysteria— in the peregrinous depletion
must be resorted to but to what time is much
weakness and delicacy of habit as in the case

with many evils the bark is an appropriate remedy ——

Malaria — where this affection proceeds from intermittent as often does the bark is the remedy that is to be relied on for the cure Dr Dark mentioned a case which occurred in the Hospital & relieved of this kind and that in the way mentioned above —

Thursday Dec. 27th — Dr Dark Benton —

Bark — of Bark as an external application used as a fomentation to the abdomen in conjunction with nutrient ~~in~~ ~~water~~ enemata — The Dr thinks the external use of the bark of considerable importance particularly in the weakness of children in the form of the bark jelly — in this case the bark is in powder — but they may be exhibited in infusion as an injection or on the

surface of the body — when applied in powder
it should be fine — the finer the powder
the fuller the effect — Prof Dana does not believe
that it enters the system but that it acts ex-
ternally by tracing and contracting the integument
Prof Alexander speaks highly of the bark
in decoction as an application external and
by injection in the case of fever — Dod-
Jackson's experiments prove that the bark
accelerates the pulse and quickens it as much
as 4 in the 100 — Permanent directions —
It may be given in decoction but this is not
so good a preparation as the infusion — Hot water
turned to the bark and when blood warm
strain is the best way of giving the bark —
but it may be extracted by cold water —
but the bark in powder is the best preparation —
The Prof does not recommend stewing bark

of bark — They used to feed rabbits — Some results of the combinations of the bark with other medicines — by this means the bark may sometimes be improved — its union with the penteriac is good for scurvy mixed for the in their low stages — This preparation used in the intermittent pleurisy pneumatism etc — Camphor to the bark is a good thing in typhus — may be combined with the mixture in obstinate intermittents — It was suggested that the addition of a few grains of hydrocyanic acid when given in tetanus may do good — may be combined with olive oil for the cure of epilepsy — opium is a good addition to the bark and will prevent the running off of the bark by stool — Ammonia with the bark for the cure of hysteria — may be combined with iron and other tonics to advantage —

cascarilla alternated or combined with the bark per diem of obstinate intermittent
The bark with calomel would probably be useful in tetanus— The bark is very well united with the oxyds of tartar for emesis and ascites— with carbonate of magnesia for dyspepsia— one third the quantity of the bark 2/3 magc in this preparation— Dr Good said that Peruvian bark cures 99 cases of intermittent out of a 100— more and then a case that requires the use of mercury in combination— Bark cures with facility after cascarilla has been tried— after the bark the Dr wished us to set down in our notes the following entities as belonging to the second class of tonics containing with the tonic bitters and astringency which we have been considering the entities are— Cornus Floridæ Cornus

There are several species of the Salix or
willow and Populus— The last used in
the intermittents and also in a species of
Peppes that used to prevail in Virginia and
at the present day in Kentucky— Mr
Jefferson told the Doct— That it was used to
be exposed to scourge in Virginia attacking
the genitals and sometimes eating in to the
intestines— This was called the Jerms river
disease from its prevailing there— This medi-
cine has been used to exert this disease—
The Doct then proceed to the third head
of the tonic medicines which unites with
the tonic the stimulant and aromatic quali-
ties— Aristalochiae Longae—
Doct Pearson experience in this medicine— it
is the production of the southern parts of Europe
— the root is the part used— it acquired its name

No 2

Doct. Bartons

Lectures

No 3

Doct Barton's

Lectures

No.

Doct Barton's

Lectures

from its supposed emmenagogue qualities — It is a warm bitter like the serpentaria — It is one of the principal ingredients of the Portland powders so celebrated in the gout — a drachm was directed to be taken per several months or a a year and the half that quantity for the same length of time following the year for the close of the drachm — the drachm to be given every day and the half drachm every other day — as this powders expect stimulant it bad for the gout — of 4 60 by calculation that both this powder for that disease do died in the course of two years — the Doctor may not that it done as much injury as any other medicine we pretend — it has been said to destroy the villous coat of the stomach by long continued use — the tendency of this disease to by shortness is not accelerated by this ano-

Body as has been thought but is the natural tendency of the affection ——————

Aristolochia Virginiana — or the Virginia Snake root — This must not be confounded with the Seneca which is a very different article — This medicine has a pleasant smell and the root is of a vegitable nature not woody as some of the medicine that have been used but it one — tis bitter and aromatic — It contains a resin and several other qualities — It is more than subsist them both — It is united to low intermittent with the bark and in ty this used with some spirits or other stimulant — Dose 3 Ii every [illegible] hours strong bright of it in the putrid yellow fever to prevent the tendency to putrefaction — It may be used where ever is allowed in every fever —

Friday Dec 2 Dr the Doct Benton

In reevaluating it was observed that the aristolochia longa is a good medicine when used as a stimulant— of the Virginia snake root it was observed that it may be given when wine may be administered and bark— improper when the bark is too stimulating as it is more stimulating than the bark— a Native physician mentioned that occured at Bristol in this state many years ago— almost all died who had the bleeding would not do— the patient sunk up on a small bleeding— it was treated with most success by the serpentaria Virginica and blisters etc— thus this may be useful in the sinking state of fever

Cascarilla— product of the W. Indies— is aromatic and stimulent— was formerly used

in intermittent and Sthedl and others throughly & its qualities as a cure in this disease
Sts very similar to the article last mentioned
Thereon & use in the visiting state of fever — good
united with bark for the cure of those intermittents that are combined with great debility ——

Arnica Montana — astringent and
very bitter and aromatic — Dont know no effect
ience in this article — Been used in mania
mus and dysentery of the putrid kind — some
like the sarsaparilla in its qualities ——

Taraxacum officinalis — Its a bitter
and aromatic like the Dispensatories Vir-
It Been used to clear the skin of scales
&c. obstinate kind of leprec — Thus for Amer-
ican is Been of our attention

Hop flowers— They are principally used in the malt liquors— They contain the property of preventing putrescency in those liquors better than any known bitter— They have not been much used as a medicine— Have however been formed into a tincture— one author says that since the use of Hop-beer in London came into vogue they have not been so frequent as formerly— but Sydenham and Darwin seem to be of a different opinion— Dr. told an anecdote relating to Darwin When he was a young man he was given to two pernicious vices wine and other women— Hume engaged his attention to such a degree that he entirely neglected his business he was fully satisfied that he could not both settle habits and attend to business— which habit should he relinquish— he thought that it would

97 We most manly and decorous to abstain from
wine and continue his attachment to women=
Thus we see in his writings that he is ever
ding against the use of strong drink and be=
ming with his remarks on the sensual desires=
Dr Benton Brooks however that the use
of Porter does favor the formation of calculi=
but he observes that this may arise from
idiosyncrasy — An author observes that those
that have abstained from tea and coffee and
resorted to the use of Porter have found calculi
The hop is a tonic and has been used with
advantage in dyspepsia and other debility=
in the debility that follows the use of strong
drink this has been of peculiar use — the use
of porter is an excellent drink for Abstai=
ners — The Dr. above mentioned a rule of
drinks which according to his opinion were

correct— Upon that one of the most noxious and debilitating qualities and produces the worst effects are brandy rum gin whisky etc Next in order bad wine then porter and last of all that which produces least bad effects placing water out of the question is good old wine— Pop liquors as porter is better to restore the health of a patient than wine— so per we have considered the pop as a bitter— But the hop has a narcotic power or property— This has been used in the form of the hop pillow— George the third himself and his prescription we are informed— The tincture of the hop is a good substitute for opium and laudanum— about 60 drops of it is equal to 20 of laudanum— it is suited to many people when the laudanum and

Opium does not agree — it is not apt to produce the confusion of mind that comes from the exhibition of opium and laudanum.
This is Dr. Barton's mode of preparing the tincture — 4 drachms of the hop flowers to 8 oz of spirit of wine digested 6 or 8 days in a heat of about 180 degrees then filter and it is fit for use — the tincture is generally darkish it is very bitter — the Dr. observed that in the London dis. the formula for making the tincture seemed inaccurate ——————

The Dr. finished the lecture with this encomium of an English physician by the name of Monsieu who was the particular favorite of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox whose strong men of opposite political principles and great favorite of the ladies who mentions honorably on

got his money with little pennies — he was
in fact a most eccentric genius — he pro-
posed this way of pulling teeth and began the
practice with himself — he loaded a pistol
with a ball which had a string attached to
it — the other end of it was fastened to the tooth
when string was thus arranged directing the
pistol from him he fired and off went the
tooth without pain — But what was more par-
ticularly to our purpose the Doct. M. said that
when he was a boy his mother who was
poor had a nice garden of hops — the mar-
ket for hops or which she depended for sub-
sistence was very bad — but then was a great
cry for feathers — he proposed to his mother to
take out the feathers and sell them and sustain
the hops — she did so — it so happened that

after a while hops were in great demand and feet thus were extremely low— the hops were taken out and sold and since that time they have been more in general use indeed Dr. A. ascribes them coming into use to this circumstance alone. ——— ———

Monday Dec 31th— Dr. Benton—

The consideration of the vegitable tonic on now finished— I will proceed to treat of the metallic tonics— I will mention some that Dr. Cullen has entirely overlooked ——— The first & most I take notice of is Iron— exists in great profusion throughout all nature and should be attended one of our greatest blessings— It is a most excellent medicine— it is prescribed in various forms— I shall not mention some as I have already done on the occasion— It is used in the metallic state in the form of iron wire billings— The billings should be bone as possible—

— the carbonate of iron or Steel is an excellent preparation — best way of obtaining it — the Doct. states sulphated iron ℥ss — sub-carbonate of iron ℥x and then are mixed with water &c — The London Pharmacopeia prefers much the same way — some of the preparations were mentioned as that with tartar the flores martiales — this last was mentioned to be best exhibited in the form of a bolus — some preparations were mentioned that were the results of the iron in acids — a tincture has been used as the tinctura ferri — the ecbyberate iron was recommended as a good preparation from ℈i to ℥j or half an ounce at a time — the iron in the ecbyberate waters is held in solution by the sulphuric or carbonic acid — the use of medicated waters the Doct. thinks not to be of so great use as the change of diet company &c of the patient — there are cases where some benefit is obtained the patients

who use medicinal waters should be selected with care and judgement otherwise more ill may be experienced than good — an English author remarks that Bath kills more than it cures — Dr Cullens notion that iron in the metallic state is not dissolved without the presence of an acid appears to be fallacious — It is now well ascertained that the gastric juice is a powerful solvent of this metal — observed that Metallic action of Cullen pervades almost all his work on the M.M. the inference was made from the blackness of the stools hence he concluded that iron must be present in excess — but this takes place when no acid is present may it proves the goodness and healthiness of the gastric fluid — It was objected that all the preparations of iron are not similar — they ain't each did they possess stimulant

power ever' moved by its increasing active
remonstrance ——— Diseases to which
applied — It was formerly used in intermittents
but I shall end his followers used to think
that it was improper to disturb the disease too
much and that it was proper to adapt
that the fever should run its course therefore
they were cautious in giving the iron — in the
cure of this affection the iron is not more to rely
ful as the bark but in some cases of mild in-
termittent will do — but it is not probable that
it will be much used in this affection as long as
we have the barks — the iron operates on the
system gradually but tonic much more sud-
denly — The iron is bad in inflamatory fevers
and cannot be properly given to plethoric
patient — but in the broken relaxed and fee-
ble state of the system the iron is very impro-
-er the leucorrhoea is often attended with pain

and inflammatory symptoms this wou'd not be used without deplétion — cases of a positive nature call for wine — in gleets wine in conjunction with some of the vegetable tonics as columbo or gentian is a most excellent remedy — Mr D. has observed that it was his principal dependence in obtinacy cases — observed that he had cured gleets that had run 6 months where every thing had failed — the carbonate was used in this case and is the most eligible remedy — — in case of the suppression of menses — good wine there is no tendency to inflemation — the Doct. is of opinion that in the plan of Abernethy observe name Sobris albe ought to be viewed — — Dispute of Dr. Rollo and Dr. Mendrin relative to this disease — one says the stone is a paucity of oxigen in the system & that some of the preparations of the iron

supplies the system with the necessary
quantity of that principle — the other mem-
bers are contrary opinion — Dent. Barton
does not think that chemical hypotheses ap-
ply to the action of medicines on the body
at least in our day they cannot be depende
on — — in Hemorrhages — Dent thinks that
often have been too often taken for diseases
of debility — in cases of the passive kind the
superpertion of iron are good but there are few
cases of this nature — were not recommended in
mere hagia — when there is a discharge of blood
urine from weakness of the kidneys the carbo-
nate of iron in warm water is a good remedy —
— as it is improper in active hemorrhages as it is in he-
moptysis — for this most commonly bleed — but in the
debility that leads to consumption iron good — in this
the carbonate is used with acetic — in hemorrhois that
proceeds from debility the iron is proper — the Doctrines

Noted a case that was run under his care by the use
of iron — — Dyspepsia — Three different kinds
of this affection — seem require some depletion but
iron in most cases is good in union with columbo or gen
tian — This was the Doct practice — Pyrosis — the pe
culiarities of iron in use in this affection — — Dro spy
as this disease arises frequently from an excess of lactic
the iron would do harm — — In obstructions of
the viscera as the liver and spleen the iron is good —
— in the inflamatory gout the iron is not admissa
ble but in the atonic kind it may be given but Drug
mis judgement to discriminate — It is apt to bring on
an irritable state of the arterial system — Doct Bree
dan used iron for chorea in the intermissions and
with great success — The carb is used in this case —
Doct Burton commends the practice of Doct Bre
dan — Cancer — The English Physicians have used
iron in this affection of late & even exhumed and in

termed application— The eminent nature of cancer has of late also been agitated— Dr. Burton thinks favorably of this supposition— They have dissected the carbonate of iron with considerable advantage— Dr. has no experience in this case— iron is good in all kinds of flabby ulcers— Dr. also of use in many kinds of eruptions of the skin— has been used in lupus to diminish the skin— in them two last the Dr. has but little experience— however cured one case of obstinate eruption—

Tuesday Jan 1st 1811— Dr. Benton— Some speculative remarks on the introduction & action of iron in the living system— Iron operates on the solid substance of the stomach and by giving it tone and strength to perform its office the system is invigorated— It acts some stimulous upon the blood vessels— iron is not found in the urine Dr. Wright mentioned that it does not enter the

10 Cactuses — from the experiments of Doct. Hodges
of the West Indies formerly Student here I observed
that it contends does into the Cactuses but that it
does not go beyond the nicotine of seeds — per-
haps them have some power on that ion — Myers
also has experimented to the same purpose — that Dr
confesses that his ideas on this subject had been
shaken by their experiments and that was one
reason for mentioning them — formerly though
that ion was not taken into the cactuses but is
now of opinion that it is to a certain extent —
Plants absorb nor with avidity and even them
better with them otherwise — some plants
observe to absorb ions for a time ~~but at length~~
but at length do it — so the Doct thinks that
continued absorbents in any of the manner re-
ferred but at length the non containing to be ap-
plied ~~they~~ existing cactus with the metal —

Patients have been observed to have blood in
mine in a few cases — They Dr. said that he
knew not how to account for that appearance
— According to Doncoy iron exists in the body
in the state of the phosphate of that metal
— It appears that vegitables have the power
of forming iron for they are found to contain
a portion though they have lived on nothing
but water pure — so pipes will live on water
for a long time — The Doct said that he had
kept one 22 months on nothing but water
and finally killed it for an experiment — It
is found that these animals have as much
iron in the blood as the animals that live
on vegetables etc that contain a portion of iron
— Hence the Doct ventures the hypothesis that
animals have the power of generating this met-
al in the system as well as plants — but he

observes that little dependence is to be placed on their suggestions till further experiments are made on the subject— It would appear by the Doct observations that there is not found in the system a quantity of iron proportioned to the use of essential medicines— But the Dr. seems to think as was just now hinted that iron so strengthens the assimilating power of the system that it is thus enabled to form iron of this metal then D Stevens would the manner in which this process is performed the Doct does not venture to explain Iron is taken in to the stomach with the food and this incorporates the system in a manner I know not how says the Doct to form iron— It would appear that he does not think that this iron taken in helps build up the system but is only acts and gives vigor to the system to form that metal

of the dose of iron— Cullen used to give from 5 gr to 5 dr a day increasing from the first dose as the stomach would bear— Dans. Benton says he has commonly begun with 5 gr and as a very common thing given 20 gr twice a day— mentioned a case of a lady who had the glands of the neck and she wished to take it even more— in doses of about 20 gr he has continued it till about 2000 grains had been given— Iron with the powder of cinnamon forms a very agreeable and good medicine— the carbonate is most commonly employed and it is this that we have been speaking of in regard to the doses—

Copper— Cullen remarks this with the class of astringents— but this seems very unaccountable and even more so that he should not have said any thing of its tonic power— Dect Bent does not hesitate to place it among the tonics

because it runs more diocese when there is
a loss of tone— It prevents the paroxisms of in-
termittents also— Though many stories have been
told of copper laying in the stomach years un-
consumed yet this is refuted— It is soluble in
the gastric juice— copper coins have been swal-
lowed and when discharged have been found
with the edges eaten away— salivation often
takes place from pieces of copper in the stomach
— but the Docts says that this does not show that
the metal is soluble but it acts mechanically
on the stomach— many other things act so
as to induce this symptom the same way—
— proceeded to mention the deliterious effects of
this metal on the system when improperly used
— copper miners however do not experience any
bad effects from this substance but they take care
not to eat in unwashen hands and to change

and Rich clean of the dust — copper has not been used in the metatic form in many of any case the Doct thought however it might in this way be administered to advantage

Most animals that make a free use of copper water soon languish and die — during rill fowls however according to good authority are an exception to this rule —

Thursday Jan- 3d Doct Benton — Continuation of the subject of copper — In the different preparations of this metal — the verdegris or acetate of copper — has some astringent qualities but more of the escharotic — it is most generally used externally as an escharotic — sometimes it has been used internally when the patient has venereal ulcers that affect the bones — it has been given internally in the form of pills in case of cancer — in the

form of injection It has been used in effects— Thus was Dr. Shippens practice— Benton has had no experience in the use of this — says that in our American patients he has not been able to use the injection— recommended by the English physicians so high so strong as they appear to have used them— Time for I used it all it should be used weak— copper was used very successfully— Boyle had his eyes varnished with copper— recommended though he was not a physician—

Blue vitriol— or the sulphate of copper— Dr. thought it proper to clear this with the tonics— it has been used in intermittents— the dose is from ½ gr to 1 gr three or four times a day— Blue vitriol with the Camilla Alba has cured intermittents when the bark had failed— also mixed with the bark and made into pills so that the patient takes ½ gr of the sulphate four times a day—

Doct. Pres had considerable experience in this.
He pres cured severed intermittent in the hospitel when other medicines never failed — this
medicine as does ergenci more certainly
produces a good effect when it produces a nausea
sea of the stomach and the ½ of a grain of the
does this — this preparation cures when ev-
ery pres fails — was informed by a student
that attended the lectures last winter that it
that is the sulphate of copper has been used
with advantage in uterine hemorrhages — one can
thou recommended in hemoptisis — it has
been used for gleets and gonorhoea — Doct.
has not used it much for it induces hernia hu-
moralis — it has this effect from its powerful
escharotic qualities — — Cuprum Ammo-
niacum — it should be made of tin — its rich
violet color and pungent smell is a proof that
it is good — that of the apothecaries is of tin and com-
cive —

117 The aqua cupri ammoniati Ph. Lond. has not used — The cup. ammoniacum is a good medicine in the cure of epilepsy — may begin with 1/2 of a gr. or a day but may be increased to 1 gr. six or seven times a day — The Lond. mentions a case of his own of an obstinate nature — the cure was complete — Cullen had great faith in it — he used it in the time of intermission — Beattie gives 3ij to one gentlemens and effected a cure — This in divided doses might easily be done As local preparations have been long given with out producing bad effects so may copper preparations in the same manner — It is proper to give it in small doses at first — If you wish to prevent the nausea give it when the stomach is not empty — It has been given in dysentery — where it has done good it was probably from its tonic power — has been used as an anthelmintic — but more of this hereafter — of its sal-

beating qualities more will be said hereafter also — — Of the cachexotic process of cohesion and the affections to which applied — This faculty has been too much neglected the Dr thinks — it is good in foul ulcers — it is a very good medicine in flabby flaccid scrophulous ulcers — in these cases verdegris mixed with precipitate is used — the Doct recommends this preparation — cured a case that had resisted every thing that had been applied — this ointment is good in case of old venereal ulcers — verdegris in solution or powder is a good application to cancers — tis a remedy in mercurial sores — these sores owe from the long use of mercury as in the case of engineer mechanic — if then we bleed in this affection the patient in town sometimes endangers and to this very bad — the Doct said he had been alarmed with such appearances as these —

119 with Iodoform and Boric preparation has been used in three capitis — as a collyrium it has the credit of taking of specks from the eyes — probably from its dissolving the adsorbents —

Lemon cerati — nitrate of silver — used as an ointment to ulcers to produce a cicatrix to venereal sores — The dent. Thinks the best way of applying it in these cases is in the form of solution — dip a camel hair brush and touch the part — If the penis is too great with a cotton brush dipped in water touch the part and the penis is obviated — repeat the operation in this way as often as the case requires — This I find most necessary the penis in substance — besides such patients attend at your house and it looks bad to see them go away limping — Homo uses this in venereal bubo like zoap — says that it may be longer continued than any other medicine — Preston has cured these bubo like sores with it —

Tuesday June 4th — Dect. Benton —
Nitrate of silver — have not been long & extensively used — It is the most powerful antiseptic known — 1200 times its weight of water will preserve flesh for a great length of time — & water keeps forever — in this respect it merits our attention —
Intended use — first used by Dect. Sims in the case of Epilepsy — he gave ½ gr twice a day but he came to this dose by degrees — It is said by him that it sometimes aggravates the disease at first but still in the end it cures — Thus common to say that the effect soon follows the use of the medicine — Wilson gave ½ gr. three times a day without any aggravation — It has not been much used in this country but it ought to be more employed — one case of cure is related in the N. Hospitals & another in the N. Journal — sometimes it does not cure — Dect. B. has used it in a number of cases but did not effect a perfect cure in either but those were patients in the hospital and their men

tal powers were deranged – but some of them were improved particularly in their general health – The Doct. wishes more trials to be made – to a suit 6 years Ed it has been given at the rate of 6 gr a day – has been given to the extent of 12 gr a day – Dr. B. has not given more than 6 gr in three doses to be taken in conserve or such other substances to cover its acrimony – when it purges give opium with it – in some of the bowel spasms we must bleed – in angina pectoris or more rapidly asthma convulsive – It has been used in this affection in the intermissions – Dr. concludes "that this" as to its effect on disease and as sometimes purges as do the other tonics – – –

M. A. 70

powder of gentian or columbo in epilepsy — has been used for intermittent — a gentleman in the Genesee used this to the extent of 2 gr every 2 hr 3 times a day in the intermissions — has been used in epilepsy in the hospital and other diseases of a like nature — been used in palpitation of the heart — the tonic plan of cure is a remedy for this disease the Dr. believes — in pertussis or whooping cough — Dr. is disposed to think it has some good effect in this affection aside of its emetic qualities — Dr. Saunders of London

gives it to very small children without any bad effect — Dr. B. Hinkes it acts efficaciously by it tonic as well as emetic power — a solution of it for the cough he says is a very good prescription — to XX gr of the Dil. Lemi. put IV oz water and two tea spoonfuls of this is to be given three or four times a day — if it does not produce nausea you may enlarge the dose — the Surgeons with us infants does no harm — as an injection in case of ~~ophthalmia~~ gonorrhoea — it is better in the last case than the lead injection — It should not be used too strong — It is better combined this way which is the common injection of this country — take V gr of the sulphate and half that quantity of acetate of lead this dissolved in 3 oz of water — this used in collyria and is preferable to the lead collyria —

Acetate of Zinc — This preparation has excited considerable attention among physicians of late in Europe — It is used in ~~such~~ cases as those in

ved has been prescribed in certain inflam-
mations — and in case of yours here it is equal
preparation — from 5 to 15 gr in 3 or 4 oz of water
as the sections can be taken — But this is not so good
as the common injection just now mentioned

Bismuth — Dect. has no experience in the use
of this medicine — It is employed in spasmodic af-
fections of the stomach — indigestion in hysteria
and in cardialgia — in these diseases it is highly
recommended in doses of 5 gr — It has cured many
cases of the water brash — tis the white oxide of
this metal which I have been speaking of —

Monday, Jan. 7th 1811 — Doct. Benton's
Arsenic — the Doct. had made a few histor-
ical remarks on this mineral before I arrived —
The first that I heard remarked was that many
things poisonous to men are not so to other an-
imals — Arsenic has not often been given in substance
except late of late in this country — has usually

been exhibited in the form of Fowler's mineral solution— The dose should be small at first— Fowler recommends 2 drops three or four times a day to small children— This the Doct observes is certainly too much particularly to begin with— He has not been able to give it in so large doses as Fowler recommends it— He has known a single drop produce a very troublesome rushing in small children— Doct says that a drop of the solution may be put in water and divided into four parts and these to be given in the course of the day to a child four years old— This is encouraging to begin with— Doct. Davies thinks that the following is a better preparation— He boils two white grains of arsenic in water distilled— The quantity of arsenic should be much more than two cotch will dissolve— The solution is to be strained— and 4 gtts of this constitutes the dose to begin with— But as drops are a variable measure Doct Benton

Phimbus it best exhibited in substance — the size of drops depend on the form and size of the vessel out of which they are poured and on the dryness or dampness of the room — but the dose in substances may always be ascertained — he gives it in conjunction with opium in the form of a pill — each pill is so made that it contains 1/16 gr of the white oxide of arsenic and a 1/4 gr of opium — one of them one to be given three or four times a day — the pills may be made to contain 1/12 gr of the arsenic and given in the same way to those that require larger doses — in intermittent three such pill are generally sufficient each day — sometimes however more are requisite — the Doct thinks that this way of exhibiting the medicine is a much better way than any that has been practised and the Doct thinks that it acts more effectually and with more facility than when given in solution — as opium is recommended with the exhibition of lead to prevent bad effects so with the arsenic

127 It counts the ringing effect which of the Ladies
Bleu if not counteracted— 16 pills generally cure
the intermittent when it comes at all— I think
the Doct observed that three grains of the arsenic
in Mother dose was as much as he had given in this
affection— but the arsenic does frequently fail
in curing the disease in question— one Doct the
Doct. observed the medicine did not answer the
purpose he expected— he believed that it was be-
cause the fever had a great disposition to run
into typhus— it failed both in solution and in sub-
stance— but when the arsenic fails then the Bark
generally effects a cure— as complete cure appear-
ance as possible should be observed in the time of
exhibition of the medicine— the same cautions
are to be observed as in the exhibition of the bark
The Doct. observed ~~that~~ some practitioners do not
think it necessary to obviate these directions when
the medicine does good it generally shows it's good

effects in a short time after the patient commences taking it — Those intermittents that occur of recent date are generally most suitable for the exhibition of this medicine though the Doct. would not say that those of long standing were not to be treated with arsenic — He believed there were cases of long standing where the arsenic was the proper remedy — Those cases which show some arterial action are particularly suited to arsenic — 30 drops of Fowler's solution are commonly ordered in the course of twenty four hours — — The barks have sometimes been combined with arsenic with advantage as was the case in the hospital — though the Doctor had used arsenic with the tonics yet he would not in general say that it had any tonic effect — it appeared to him to be the reverse — bark increases the powers of the system the appetite etc but arsenic in the reverse of this in almost every instance — when it

12 Guns it seems to do so by relaxing the tela
cellulosa and disposing to watery effusions into
that membrane — This is contrary to the use of the
bark — Arsenic when it does good it produces a
nausea and weakness of the stomach and de-
bility of the whole body even as that the pa-
tient falls down when he attempts to walk
but this debility generally goes off soon — colum
colors walking on the effect of the exhibition
of arsenic — The Dr believed that he was the
first that had observed this effect of arsenic —
since he had taught it in his lectures he had
been informed of the same effects being observed
by many others as well as himself — The whole
of the body swells but the eye lids the face the
hands and feet swell the most and from an
the parts to which he looks for knowledge on
this point — This is an effect different to that pro-

placed by the use of Purgatories — the Doct thinks that this oedema requires an Appropriate name & he proposes to call it Œdema Asepticum — this is apt to appear about the time that the affection for which the bark was given is going off — indeed the medicine is to diminish of the remedy doing any good when the oedema does not appear — Thus it was in the Hospital — Hunter would not have written as he has had he known this fact that two actions may go on in the body, at the same time the one directly and the other indirectly as is the case in the subject before us — while the fever is cured a morbid affection appears — The Doct concluded the lecture by making some remarks on the subject whether the current was capable of acting as a tonic or not — he thought that it might possibly be given in doses that would of itself as a tonic appear to make argue — In Dr. Coxe's Dispensatory it had been given in the Spotted fever as a powerful stimulant — he did not think that any one could show that it had such an effect — the disease was not understood and that the opium had contrary effect to what was supposed —

Tuesday Jan. 9th 1811. Doct Benton observed ~~that~~ Wonyfle much had been said on the use of cassia in substance yet we ought not to lose sight of it in the solutions that have been mentioned — the solution is proper for children in the manner that has been mentioned — in nervous fevers and affections he thinks the cassia to be very proper — says that in spotted fever he thinks that it has done the best of good — cassia is a delicious medicine particularly when used improperly — it produces disorder — that is known and goes off spontaneously — one author Magner says it disposes to consumption — Dr B. thinks that that consumption was lain by the intem- itent which they are apt to minister and not to the cassia — he has never known cassia do any permanent injury to the system whether predispose to consumption or other diseases — Martin Beaver of this county in with a distress child and this led the Doct to

prescribe arsenic in this disease — he was the first that used it in this affection — Mentioned the case of a lady from Georgetown who came to Philadelphia for her health — She had a kind of intermittent fever — she was cured under the use of this arsenic pill — went into the country and relapsed into a real fever — she was again cured with arsenic — in this case there was considerable intermittation — This medicine is very good for certain cases of incipient consumption or phthisis — The case of Mrs Fox in this city — She had chills cough hemorrhage &c — She was completely cured by the use of arsenic and has been a stout woman — It is peculiarly good when there is a chill and when the heart is not generally to be used or it is good when the heart cannot be used —

Rheumatism — Has cured this affection with the pill and with the solution also — even the most inveterate cases of sciatica has yielded under his care — gave it in the worst case of sciatica he had met with and in the course of the night the pains went off and

and the edema came on at the same time the
cure was perfect— Ives used it with great success
in a case of erysipelatous rheumatism— The
pills effected a cure— many cases of rheumatism
called chronic which currently exist— He has re-
lieved the acute cases of this disease as particu-
larly suited to this remedy— The reason that
the medicine is a great sedative or depressor of the
system— but it sometimes fails to cure— The
bark will commonly cure but this fails— a
case in the hospital that alternated with in-
termittent— This shows the affinity between the
rheumatism and intermittent— The bark com-
pleted the cure in this case— — — — —

Periodical pendents— These are allied to
the intermittent and depend on the same cause
— mentioned a case that was not cured by arsenic
but the bark effected a cure— but arsenic cures
many of these periodical affections— Dr. Hosack
that arsenic will triumph over these affections

at least— so much allied to intermittent and rheumatism he [illegible] numerous advantage—

Gout— and in the atonic or misplaced gout— The Doct. has experience of cases in the application in his own person— the fits were periodical— They came on every day and continued 4 hours beginning in the muscles of the shoulder & running over the back and necessitating respiration painful— Doct. Coan directed guaiacum— took it but of no use— the pains grew worse— then by his own notion took three to be worse— then by his own notion took three to be 30 drops a day the pain went off immediately on it came he took a purge and in the meantime discontinued the solution— the pain came on was again removed by this remedy— he wishes that the cases might be tried in this point and also in tetanus from its relation—

In the intermitting pulse and in palpitation of the heart— the medicine may be of use—

1954 (99295)

Angina pectoris or convulsive asthma — Dr
Alexander this affection with it — he i English
practitioner — it promises to be good in epilepsy —
in cases of worms good according to Dr Fisher of Mass
a chemist — B. thinks not so — cassia is good in
indurations and obstructions of the liver & spleen
in this same way but mercury is — the patients
of some use in it — Tumors hæmorrhoids of the cardiac
kind good — — Cancer — according to an Eu-
ropean Physician arsenic in solution with the flowers
of poppy and milk has cured many cases of this
disease — Mentzis cancer powder — in the
hospital one half cent of cancer when it cured the
powder was applied externally and a pill was
given internally probably an arsenic pill — an
English Physician says that arsenic is not good on
that bleeding ones — Dr B. says that this bleeding no
good but thinks that it will not cure without some
other treatment combined — continued

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Ms. Am 29

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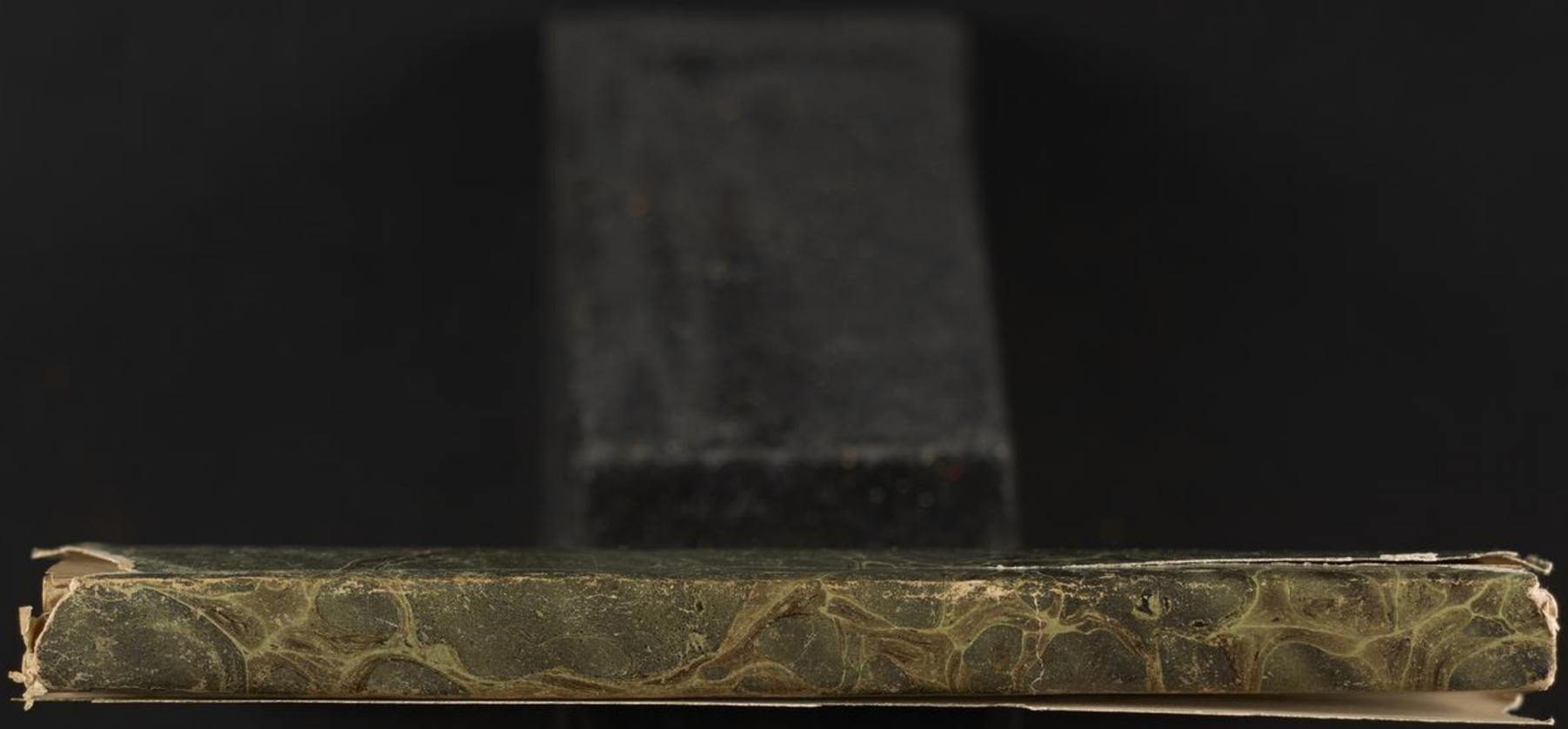
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